

Antimicrobial Consumption by age group

○The data are calculated from claims registered in the NDB.

(Matsuda S, et al. Asian Pac J Dis Manag. 2012;Jun: 55–9. Kusama Y, et al. PLoS One 2021 May 11;16(5):e0251299.)

The data do not always reflect the precise Antimicrobial Consumption because the data of patients who receive publicly funded health care are not always included.

The numerical values are different from those of the surveillance of Antimicrobial sales

(<http://amrcrc.ncgm.go.jp/surveillance/020/20190902163931.html>) due to the different data source.

○The figures indicate drug utilization standardized by defined daily dose (DDD) per population and drug, called DID (DDDs/1,000 inhabitants/day)

(Reference: https://www.whocc.no/atc_ddd_index/).

The DDD is according to data published on January 1, 2017.

○The population is according to estimates published by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan.

(<https://www.stat.go.jp/data/jinsui/>)

○The AWaRe Classification is a tool for antimicrobial stewardship recommended by the WHO.

(Reference: : <https://adoptaware.org/> ; related tables:https://amrcrc.ncgm.go.jp/surveillance/020/AWaRe_bunrui_2021_ver1.pdf)

○Please see this PDF (http://amr.ncgm.go.jp/pdf/190903_glossary.pdf) for definitions of terminology related to the surveillance of Antimicrobials.

○Notes

- The ATC 3 codes shown on pages 3 and 5 are explained below.

See https://www.whocc.no/atc_ddd_index/ for more information about ATC classifications.

- Other β -lactam antibacterials: J01D (Other β -lactam antibacterials) ※ Includes carbapenem
- Macrolides, Lincosamides and Streptogramins: J01F (Macrolides, Lincosamides and Streptogramins)
- Quinolone: J01M (Quinolone antibacterials) ※ Includes nalidixic acid and piperidic acid
- β -lactam antibacterials, Penicillins: J01C (β -lactam antibacterials, Penicillins) ※ Includes combination drugs containing β -lactamase inhibitor

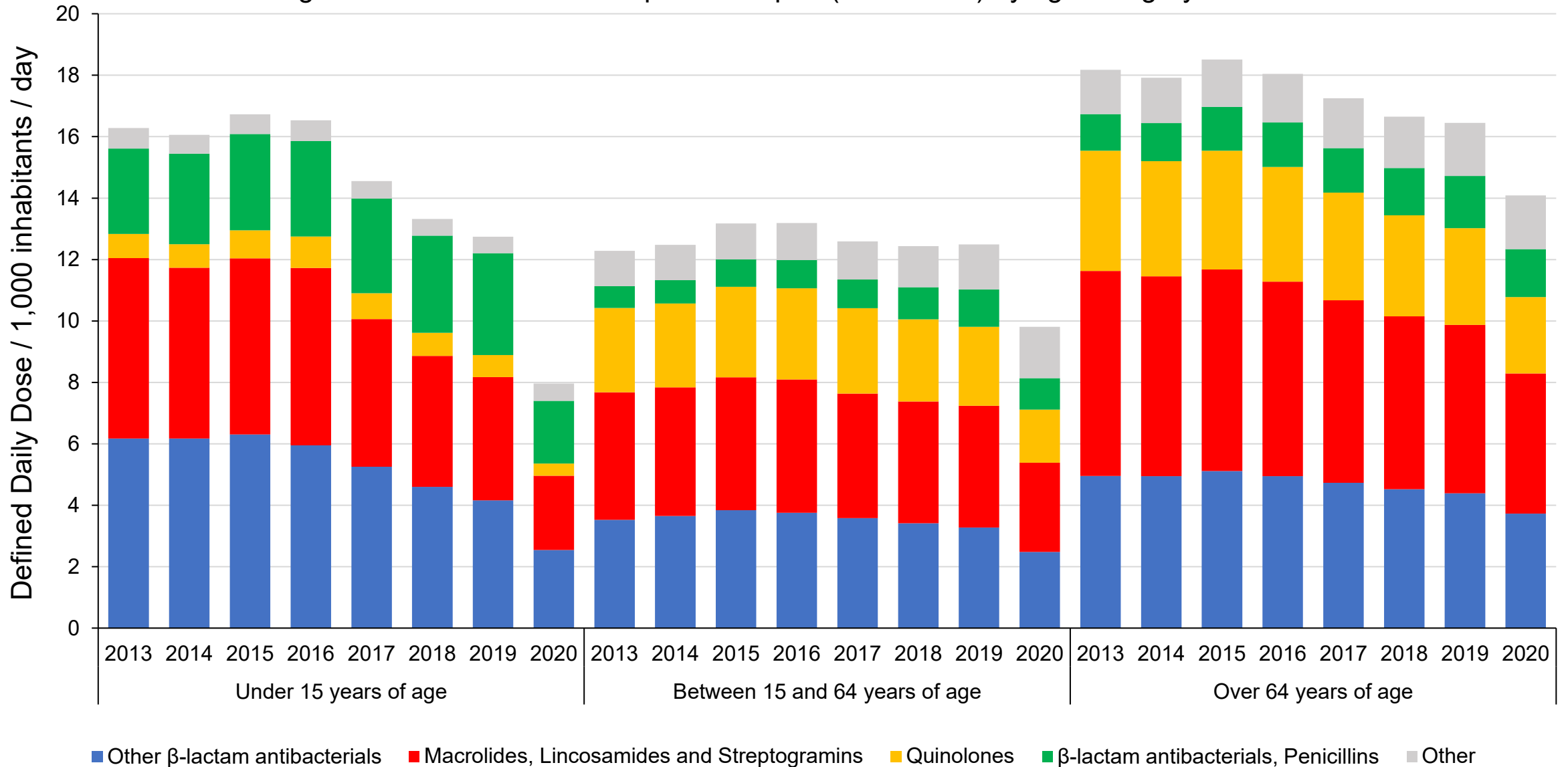
- With respect to the sex on page 5 and 8, it is based on the sex listed on the claims registered in the NDB at the time of the medical visit and prescription.

- Surveillance categorized by facility (clinic or hospital) on page 4 is based on the classification by the regional bureau of health and welfare (as of December of each year).

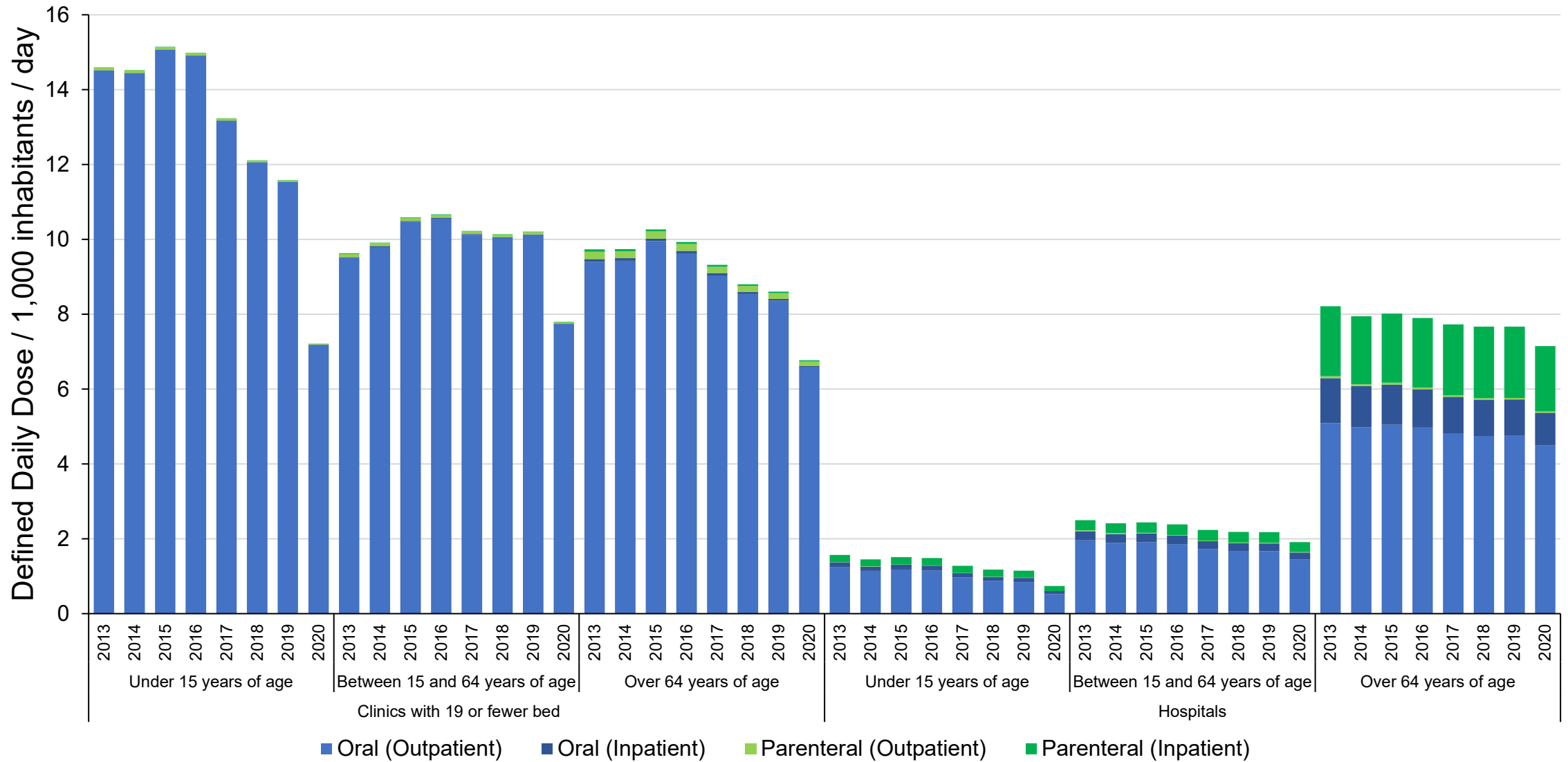
(※) The data were surveyed in accordance with the study below.

- **Research grant from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan in 2021.**
Research on the implementation of the AMR Action Plan (Chief Norio Ohmagari)

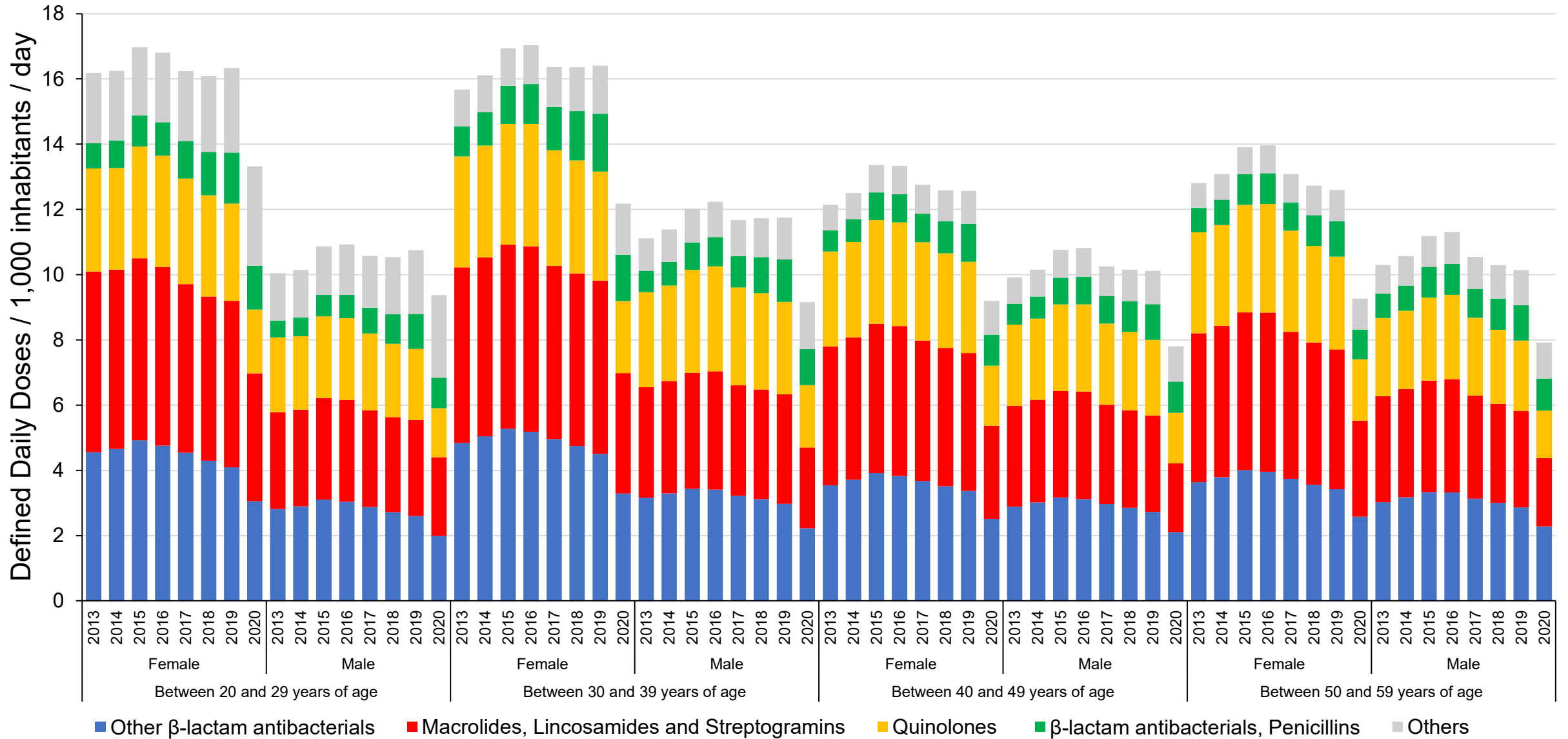
Change in Antimicrobial Consumption in Japan (2013-2020) by age category and ATC3



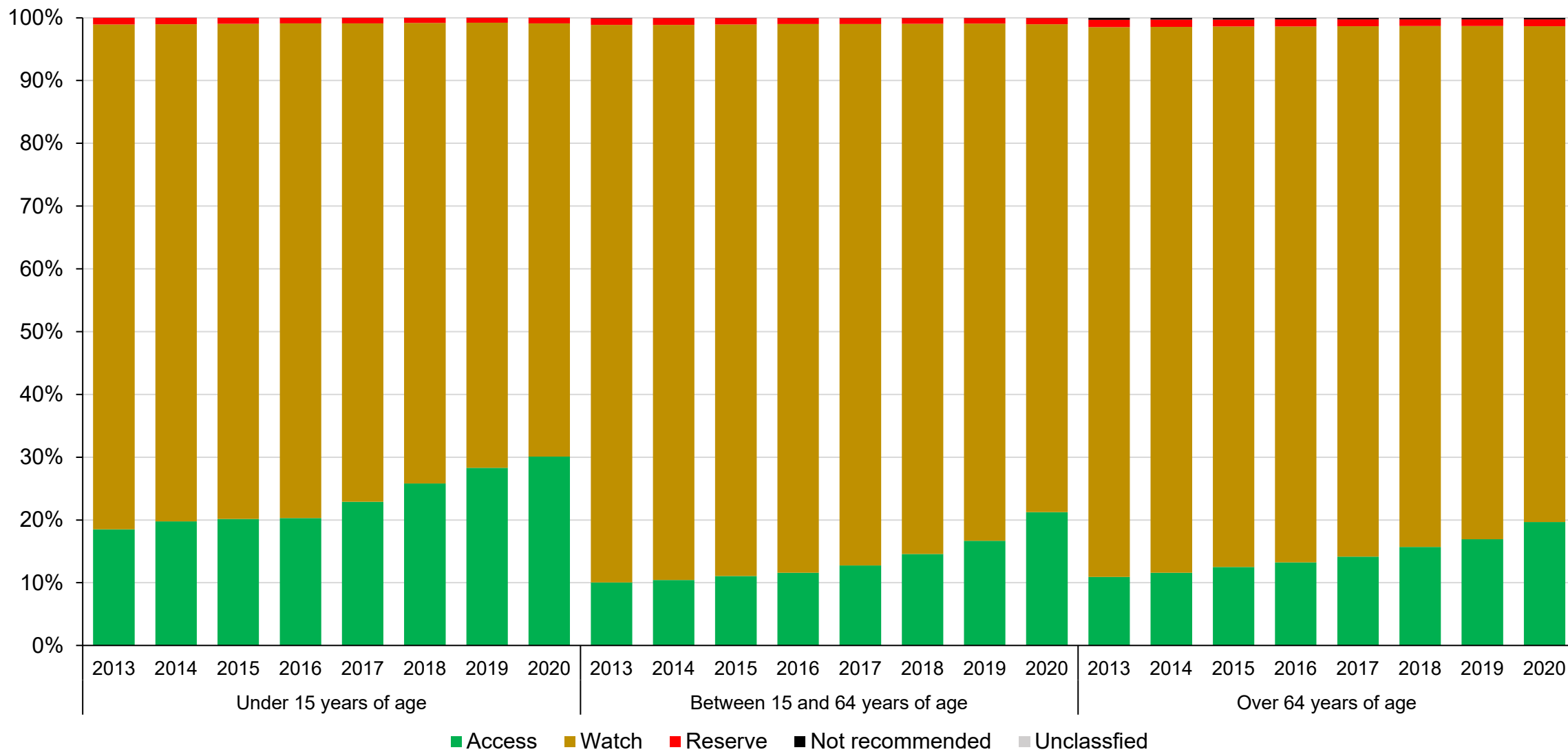
Antimicrobial Consumption in Japan by facility
 (clinic or hospital; based on the size of the facility by the regional bureau of health and welfare)



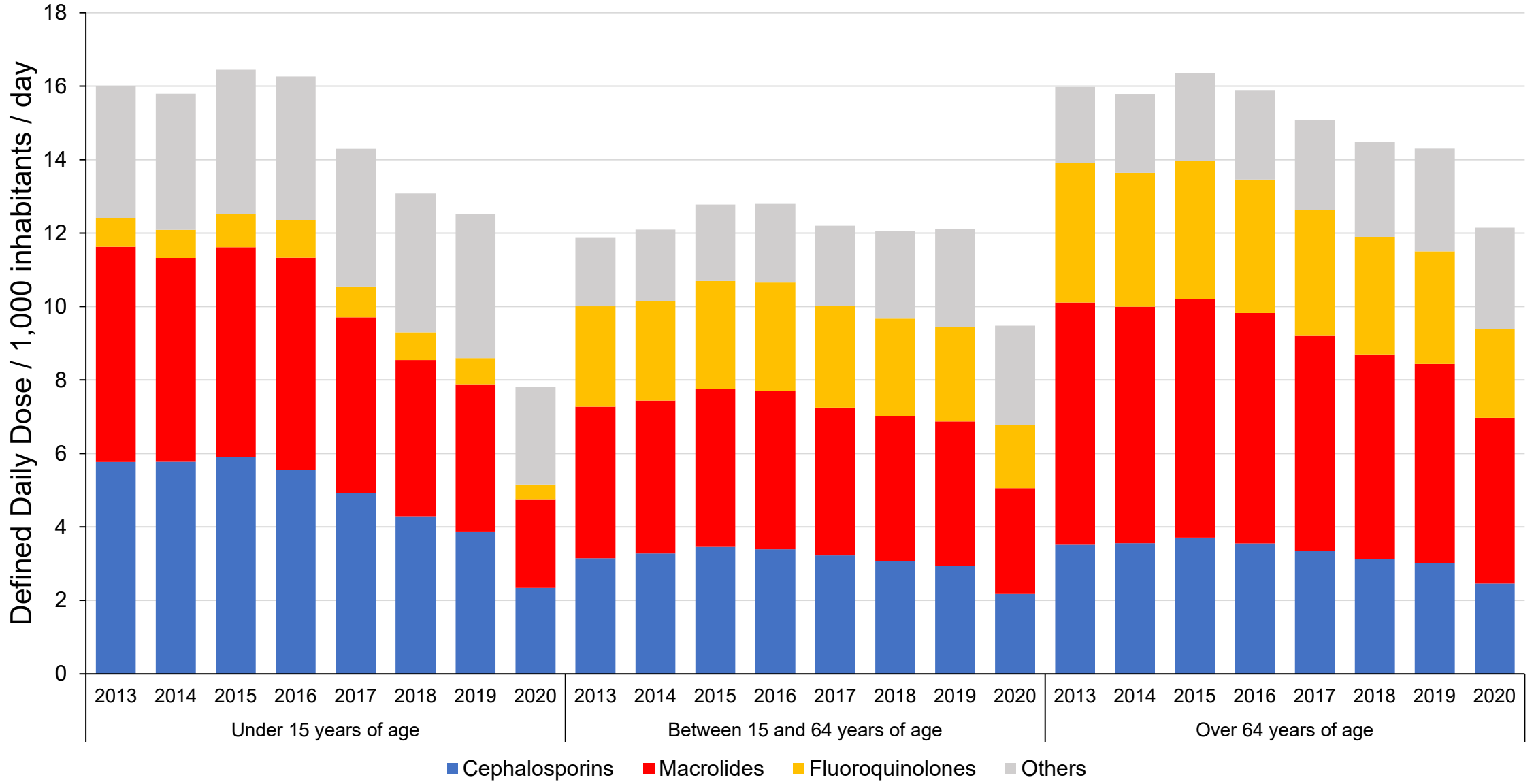
Change in Antimicrobial Consumption in Japan (2013-2020)
by 10-year age group, sex, and ATC3



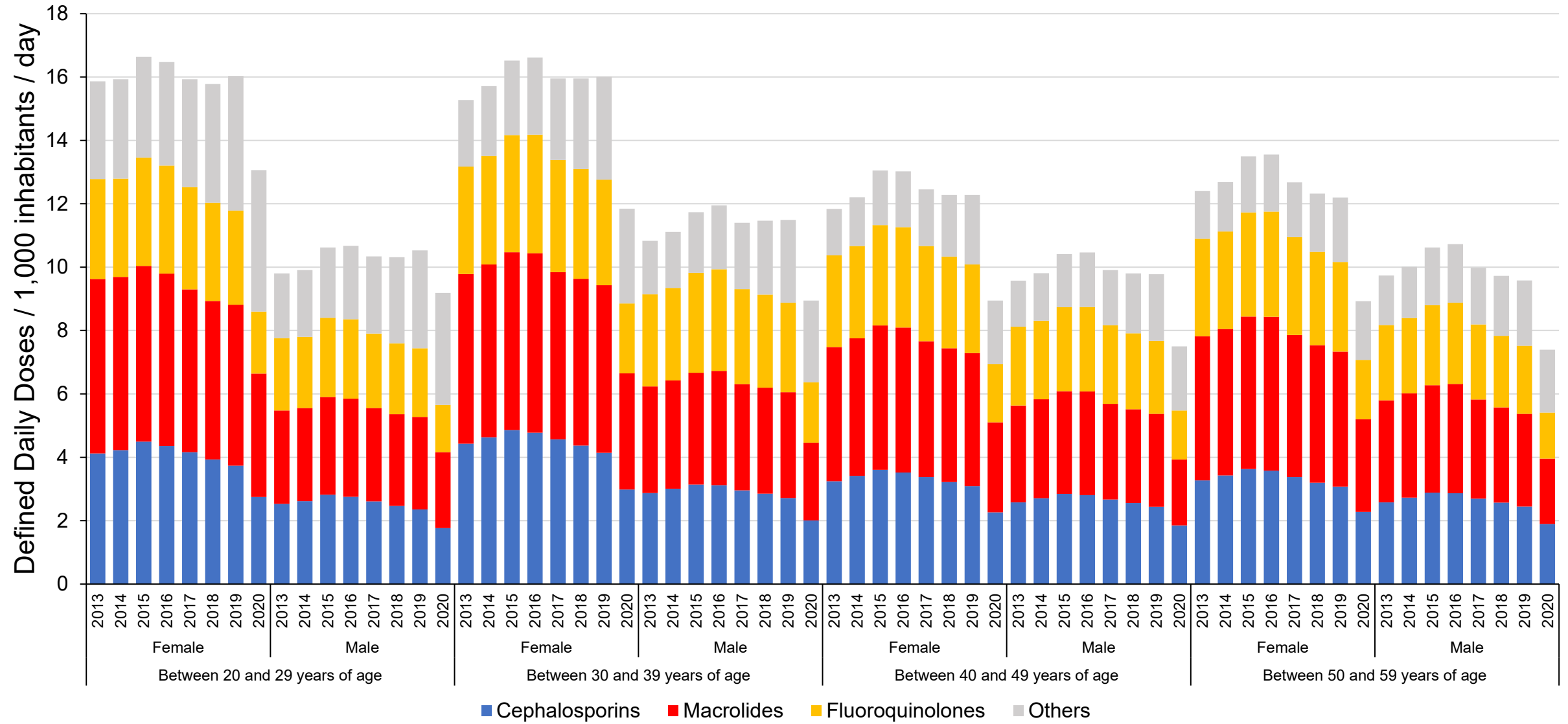
Proportion (%) of Antimicrobial Consumption in Japan
by age category and AWaRe Classification



Change in Antimicrobial Consumption in Japan (2013-2020) by age category and ATC4



Change in Antimicrobial Consumption in Japan (2013-2020)
by 10-year age group, sex, and ATC4



Proportion (%) of Antimicrobial Consumption in Japan (2013-2020)
by age category and AWARe Classification

